The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862. Terms: $1,50 per year.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862.

Important from North Carolina.

Taxing Slaves--Emancipation Probable.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

NEWBERN, May 22, 1862.

Events have recently transpired in the State Convention at Raleigh, which are of the most significant character. Strange things indeed are brought about in revolutionary times.

The most fatal stab that the institution of Slavery has yet received was given by the Sovereign Convention of North Carolina, at one of its recent sessions, in the shape of a tax upon slaves. The following tax on this species of property was levied:

The annual tax on all slaves over 5 and under 10 years of age is $5; over 10 and less than 15, $10; over 15 and less than 20, $15; over 20 and less than 45, $20.

As strange as it may seem, this measure became a law by a large majority, and is now embodied in the State Constitution. Of course the most extensive slaveholders opposed this mode of taxation "as at war with Christian principles, and were shocked to think that such an outrageous proposition should be broached in this enlightened century." "What," says Kenneth Raynor, "do you propose to levy a tax upon human beings that have souls? Why, sir, a more shocking barbarity could not be perpetrated. Was a greater insult ever offered to the Almighty? Horrible, horrible to contemplate."

At this stage of the proceedings the Hon. John A. Gilmer, from Guilford Co., rose in his place and reminded Kenneth Raynor that the Chief Justice of the United States once gave a decision to the effect that slaves were property, and had no rights that white men were bound to respect; and that he, Raynor, indorsed and approved of that decision, calling it one of the most profound of the age. Mr. Gilmer desired to know if the gentleman's views had undergone a change, and, if so, in what particular. Is it the gentleman's conscience or pocket that is outraged?—Which is the most horrible to contemplate?" "I would remind those gentlemen," said Mr. G., "whose consciences are so suddenly outraged by the introduction of this proposition to levy a tax on slaves, that they all, without a single exception, heartily concurred with the Chief Justice in his decision that slaves are property; therefore, it is self-evident that their consciences have undergone no change on this subject, hence we are led to understand that their pockets alone are affected. It can be regarded as only a tax on service, not on souls.

"I also, while I am up, desire to call the attention of those gentlemen who are opposing this measure, to the fact that they, and they alone, were chiefly instrumental in carrying North Carolina out of the Union. Yes, gentlemen, it is you who were in favor of contracting a great debt by carrying on a war with the Union. You claimed that Secession was necessary, in order to give better security to the institution of Slavery; hence it was for the exclusive benefit of *your* property that Secession took place, and this enormous debt was contracted, and all of this misery and slaughter brought upon the country. At the commencement of Secession you were exceedingly patriotic, and said that the South must secure her independence, at whatever sacrifice of blood and treasure."

"Gentlemen, you have succeeded in forcing the State out of the Union; you have also succeeded in saddling a great debt upon the State; thus far your wishes have been realized. You have had your way. In gratifying your wishes this debt has been incurred. You have remained at your firesides while the fearful struggle was going on, and obliged those who represent no property to fight your battles. Now, that the debt has been contracted by you, who represent the slave interest of the State, you nevertheless have the coolness, with all these facts staring you in the face, to rise in your places and refuse to be taxed. By objecting to pay your share of this great debt you are obliging those who fought your battles to pay it for you. I desire to know if there can be anything more ungrateful and inhuman than this? I had no hand in bringing about this unholy war. I was not in favor of Secession, and am not [illegible] the old Union, and long to return to its folds. I had no voice in contracting this debt; I have been opposed to it all along. Notwithstanding this, I am willing that my slaves should be taxed heavily to liquidate this unjust debt. *Yea, I would gladly emancipate them all if it would restore us back as we were before. This Slavery question is the cause of this war, and we shall never have peace until a gradual emancipation measure is adopted.*"

The Hon. Wm. A. Graham also made a very able speech in favor of this tax, as did Messrs. Badger, Bagley, Barns, Brown, Donnell, Foster, Holden, Leak (of Anson), Satterthwaite, Warren, and many others. Mr. Graham said: "The gentleman from Hertford (Mr. Raynor) accuses this Convention of incompetency for the duty of revising the Constitution. The gentleman from Rowan (Mr. Jones) asserts that it has fallen into disfavor with the people, and therefore they both concur in ist adjournment or dissolution. From the moment this body determined to equalize taxation upon slaves as upon other property, so as to expose all the resources of the State to levies, to meet our great and increasing expenditures, and signified its disposition to revise the Constitution, this effort commenced, and ever since they have opposed this great measure of reform. But the gentleman from Rowan makes a graver charge. He asserts that the Convention has lost the confidence of the people. How is this ascertained? The people have elected no man their prophet to proclaim their voice. Each one of us can speak for his own constituency, and I presume for no other. I have derived no such information from mine."

Mr. Graham's speech is an able production, which I will endeavor to send you in full. He is one of the leaders of the Opposition party, and will doubtless be the next Governor of this State. He is strongly supported by W. W. Holden, of *The Raleigh Standard*, which was formerly the leading Democratic organ of the State; but since Secession, which it has opposed, the paper has taken sides with the Opposition party, and is now recognized as its leading organ. In bringing the Hon. Wm. A. Graham's name forward for this position, *The Standard* says:

"Why such an anxiety on the part of the *per se* Secession no-party stripe, to know who is to be the next Governor of North Carolina? We think their anxiety may be relieved in some degree by telling them who the people will not have to rule over the destinies of North Carolina. First, they will not have a foreigner (meaning the Editor of the *Raleigh Journal.*) Secondly, they will not have a Yankee (meaning the Editor of the *Raleigh Register,*) both Secess. Thirdly, they will not have a Secessionist of the South Carolina school. And that there may not be any doubt who is meant under the third head, we will define the term by remarking that the people want no man to preside over the destinies of the State who made the election of Mr. Lincoln the occasion for breaking up the Government."

This is very emphatic and right to the point, and it but reflects the sentiments of a large majority of the people of the State. Mr. Holden is one of the ablest and most fearless writers in the South, and what is still more gratifying, the people of North Carolina will sustain him in what he may promulgate in favor of the Union.

When the proposition was up before the Convention to levy a tax upon the slave property, a very exciting debate ensued. Several of the most extensive slaveholders, among whom were Messrs. Johnson, Raynor, Thompson, and others, who bitterly opposed this great reform, stated in their speeches "that they would emancipate their slaves before they would pay a dollar of the tax, for the reason that they had all became so completely demoralized since the war with the belief that Lincoln and Fremont were to set them free, as to be entirely worthless as servants any longer."

SELECT TALE.

Life As It Is.

In one of the principal streets of a great city stood a large boarding-house, whose white marble front and general air bespoke the aristocracy of its inmates. One could tell it was a boarding-house, from the many faces, fair and plain, sitting at or near the windows. It was five o'clock—the fashionable dinner hour.

Already the public drawing-rooms and private parlors were filled with youth and beauty. In one, a bevy of fair women were grouped together, talking rapidly and excitedly.

"I tell you, it is mighty strange. Jane saw him come out of the room twice to-day; and last night after the Southern train came in, at one o'clock, he went straight to her room."

"Are you sure you can rely on Jane's word, Clara? I am sure I should not trust my maid in a similar case. They are all fond of the marvellous."

"You are really complimentary, Miss Bradley. If you keep servants whose word you cannot trust, I do not."

"The halls are dimly lighted at the hour," said another kindly voice; "perhaps it was Mr. Leeds she saw."

"No—Mr. Leeds has dark hair and eyes. This man had fair and blue eyes—real aristocratic-looking, Jane said."

"For pity's sake, do let that poor Mrs. Leeds alone. Of course it was some relative, or he would not be going to wake her up at that time of night. As for being in her room in daytime, that is nothing strange—if he has gone thirty times. At a hotel, one's room is one's home; and who wants to run to the drawing-room to see every one that calls?"

"Well, I agree with Clara Wilbur," said another voice. I do not think we should notice Mrs. Leeds any more. I shan't for one. She is too secretive and mysterious."

"I shan't notice her, either."

"Nor I—Nor I," said one and another.

"Well, ladies, I am very sorry for the part you have taken—for my part I condemn it. I cannot blame Mrs. Leeds, if she is not disposed to be communicative regarding her family affairs. I believe she has some sorrow that we do not know of. I am interested in her—her pale, sweet face touches me. I, for one, shall treat her politely—having seen nothing to cause me to do otherwise. We, none of us, have more than a speaking acquaintance with her, at any rate. It is not at all likely she would confide her troubles, or the motives of her actions, to almost strangers," and the lady passed into an adjoining room.

"Dear me! how independent we are! It seems to me, Mary Bradley plumes herself a great deal upon her wealth."

"Oh, Clara! how can you say so?" said the kindly voice before mentioned. "Many have less pride, and care less for money, than any one of us."

"Well, she needn't be so wonderful straight-laced—but girls, there comes Gen. Lane. Let us get up our very prettiest smiles."

A tall, noble form, in full regimentals—*chapeau*, sash, epaulettes, etc.—entered the room. He was a handsome man of fifty—dark eyed and olive-skinned—the beau of the house. Though fifty years had passed over his head, his lofty form was yet unbent, and his heart as young as it was twenty years ago. He was a noble specimen of manhood; and notwithstanding his half century, not one of the fair beauties around him would have refused him her "lily hand;" for was he not handsome and wealthy? And, although he had seen many a bloody field, his deep voice was almost gentle, and an almost womanly tenderness brooded in his eyes. As he approached the ladies, he said:

"Good evening, fair dames. What is the news?"

"General! you have just missed a rare dish of scandal. Mrs. Leeds was *done* to a *turn*. I am sorry you missed it."

"No need for sorrow, my dear young lady. As I was sitting out on the verandah, enjoying my cigar, I heard it all. I suppose I should have moved; but I was too lazy, and you were talking so loud I did not suppose it was a secret."

Clara Wilbur "wilted" down considerably—for it was her custom to "do" the soft and gentle before the General.

"What do you think of Mrs. Leeds?" said gentle Maud Miller.

"Well, Miss Maud, I think she is beautiful, graceful, and a perfect lady. If she were a widow to-morrow I would try to win her."

As he finished speaking, two persons came pacing slowly down the broad hall. The woman was slight and graceful, with dark hair and eyes. She wore a robe of black velvet—her only ornaments being a coral brooch, clasping a collar of rich lace around her white throat, and the coral comb that confined her jetty curls. The gentleman was "tall and aristocratic," with "fair hair and blue eyes"—being, doubtless, the identical man that Jane had seen enter Mrs. Leeds' room the night before. Whilst they watched the graceful movements of the two, the gong sounded, and the entire company passed into the brilliantly lighted dining room. It so chanced that Gen. Lane's rooms adjoined those of Mrs. Leeds. He only returned to the city a fortnight before, after an absence of seven weeks—during which time the stranger, Mrs. Leeds, had come among them. Immediately after dinner he had retired to his own room, much to the discomfiture of the ladies. As he sat reading in his own room—Mrs. Leeds and the world forgotten—he heard a knock at the lady's door, and, as it was opened, heard a woman's voice exclaim:

"Oh, dear Charlie, is it you! Come in; you look tired and worn out. Come and lie down on my comfortable lounge and rest, while we have a real good old-fashioned talk."

The General was surprised to find how plain he could hear, till he remembered the door between the rooms.

"How long can you stay, Charlie?"

"Only till ten, Carrie. I have an engagement at ten to meet Lace Canterbury. But, Carrie, you too look 'tired and worn out.' What is wrong, my pet?"

"Nothing, Charlie; you only fancy so."

"You cannot deceive me, Carrie—you are changed. Something is missed from your eyes; and the rare old gladness of spirit, that was my pride, is gone now."

Then, ere she could reply, he added,

"Where is Harry to-night?"

The clear voice was unfaltering that replied,

"He has business out to-night."

"He was out last night when I came, at one o'clock. Is it his custom to leave you thus alone at night, Carrie?"

"Oh, no indeed! It just happened so."

"Come into the inner room dear, I have much to say to you, it is now homelike."

Their voices only reached the General's ear, now, in a kind of subdued murmuring. Yet he could not read. The spell seemed broken. For an hour he alternately passed the floor and tried to read. He was just about retiring, when voices from the next room reached him again.

"So you must go, Charlie? I dislike to have you go, but I must not be selfish."

"And I dislike to leave you, sister mine; but it must be. To-morrow I will spend with you—day and evening, too. Look in yonder mirror, Carrie—see what a tiny thing you are! Who would imagine we were children of the same parents? You, with your dark eyes and hair, and mine, both bright. It is too bad! I should have had the dark hair and eyes, Carrie."

"Yes, Charles, but then you know Vic Canterbury says fair hair and eyes are 'so aristocratic,'" said Carrie, archly.

"So she does. But good night my precious sister. You grow more like your mother every day, Carrie?"

"His sister! Oh, I am so glad." And the noble warrior felt almost like falling upon his knees and thanking God for the woman's purity. He had not doubted it; but the curse of scandal is that in spite of one's better nature—when one hears so much—something of distrust will cling to the heart.

Soon there came a knock at the General's door—a summons for him to go to the apartment of a brother officer on business, whose rooms were situated in another part of the house.

As he was returning, at twelve o'clock, he saw a small slight figure coming up the hall from an opposite direction. As he came nearer he saw that it was Mrs. Leeds. She still wore the rich dress she had worn to dinner. A superb crimsom shawl of Canton crape was flung over her head, almost covering the blue black curls, and tightly clasped under the chin by two small, white hands. But the white, despairing face, that rose from out that crimson drapery would haunt one a life-time.

As she passed the General, she drew her shawl over her face, as though to conceal it; and he, gallantly, fixed his eyes upon the floor, as though in a brown study.—He reached his rooms too excited to sleep. Something was agog! what was it? Taking down his well worn Bible, this "hero of a hundred battles" read as was his nightly custom. It might have been ten or perhaps fifteen minutes, when a light step passed his door, accompanied by one slow and heavy—the two entering Mrs. Leeds' room.

Soon he heard the sweet voice of Mrs. Leeds say pleadingly:

"Don't be angry, Harry. Sit down, dear; I have a nice cup of strong coffee in the bed-room stove for you. Come and drink it, and then let us go to bed, I'm so tired."

"Why don't you go to bed then?" said the man crossly, in thick, drawling tones, that showed he was in liquor.

"Oh, Harry, I couldn't! But now that you are here safe, I can sleep quite content. Come Harry!"

"Go to bed yourself Mrs. Leeds, I shan't sleep to-night. Where is that precious brother of yours. He has come here to act as a spy on my actions?"

"O Harry! you know that Charlie would not do that—Charlie has been your friend from boyhood. He was sorry you were not here to-night."

"Ay! I'll be bound you had a rare dish of scandal at my expense. Ha! ha! ha!"

"Harry Leeds, you know better!" and for the first time the tones were indignant. "You know that I have been a faithful, true wife, and would speak disparagingly of you to no one—not even to my brother. But come, now, Harry, undress and let us go to rest."

"There is no use in fooling, Mrs. Leeds, I am going back to room 195; the boys want me. Mind you don't come after me again," and he rose to go.

"Oh my dear husband, please dont't go off again," said she in pleading tones.

"Take your arms from about my neck, woman, or I will strike you."

"No, Harry; you are but jesting. You would not strike me, your own Carrie?"

"Wouldn't I? Then to convince you, take that." And a heavy, brutal blow fell upon the slender form; and with an oath the man left the room, slamming the door after him.

Not a sound came from the stricken woman. Gen. Lane listened in an agony of suspense for the faintest sound to relieve the dread he felt lest that heavy blow had killed his frail, loving wife. Several minutes passed. Then he could endure it no longer.

"I am old enough to be her father," he soliloquized. "I will throw aside all etiquette and see if she is hurt." He forthwith opened the door and looked within. Ah! what a sight met his eyes! Upon the floor lay the stricken wife pale and motionless, the blood trickling from the wounded arm where it had come in contact with the stove. Lifting the inanimate form, he laid it upon the sofa, and tears—that were no shame to his manhood—fell upon the pale, young face. He bathed her face with water, and soon, to his great joy, the large, dreamy, blue eyes opened and rested upon him. She looked at him as though bewildered, then in a moment recollection returned, and a flush of shame dyed her fair face. In answer to the questioning look in her eyes, he said:

"My room joins yours, madam. I knew you were alone; and hearing no sound after your fall, I feared you might be very much hurt, therefore I took the liberty of coming in. Do not mind me. I am an old man—old enough to be your father. I will ring for the chamber-maid to assist you, and then leave you."

"Oh no! I can do very well. I would not have her come and see me in full dinner dress at this hour, and see this blood too."

Trying to rise, she fell back faintly, and tears pressed through her closed lashes.

"I am deeply indebted to you already, General Lane, and if you will assist me into my bedroom, I can manage alone." Tenderly the noble man supported the slight form into the adjoining room. As he turned to leave she said:

"General, you will keep this dreary scene a secret, will you not? I should die with mortification to have it known throughout the house."

"I will never speak of it, madam; but I would advise you to inform your brother, and have him remove you from Mr. Leeds' control. Excuse my bluntness, madam; it is meant in kindness. My heart aches for you, and I cannot help but speak plainly. Good night, madam."

Next day the sweet face was very pale and the eyes heavy; but that was the only trace of the last night's conflict. The wounded arm was covered up from the brother's sight, and he never dreamt of his only sister's sufferings. Mr. Leeds did not return that day. The brother and sister spent the evening alone—he reading aloud whilst she sewed. It seemed almost like the pleasant evenings at their dear home, and something very nearly approaching to a smile lingered about the lips of that anxious wife. Ten o'clock came, and no Harry; then eleven—twelve—one!

"It is strange what keeps Harry. Is he in the habit of staying out so late Carrie?"

Before the sister could reply, there was the tramp of many feet upon the stairs, and in another moment a knock at the door. On opening it four men entered, bearing a rude litter, on which lay the body of Harry Leeds.

"Drunk!" exclaimed Mr. Sloan, his suspicions for the first time giving themselves vent.

"No; dead, sir," answered the man, "he was killed in a drunken brawl."

The wretched wife sunk to the floor in a deadly swoon, while the brother shed many tears over the wreck of what once was a good man—the loved friend of his early years. Of the sad burial, and the bereaved woman's grief, we need not speak. She had loved him through all and now he was dead (and as it ever is) his faults were forgotten. Again he was the beloved Harry of other days, the husband of her choice. Of course, everything was exposed now, and the ladies of the house found out at last, the cause of Mrs. Leeds' fitful conduct—known at last why she was so often seen in the halls at night—why she stood listening, with her door ajar, at all hours of the night. Those who had been the first to malign her, now came forward to offer their earnest sympathy. They were all admiration now, of the heroic wife who had borne her sorrows so meekly and so quietly. But it was too late. When a kind word would have been grateful to her aching heart, they stood aloof, and gave, instead, cold, suspicious looks, that sometimes cut to the heart with a deeper pang than cold words. Thousands suffer thus, day by day, from the misconstruction of the world. They must bear it, too; for if the sufferer is a woman—there is no redress unless she unsexes herself, and goes forth to battle for her rights. Oh! this scandal that crushes people to the earth—that tramples thousands of bleeding hearts under the feet of the multitude! Does not life bring enough of sorrow? Will not our earth path be full enough of thorns, and life's cup full enough of woe, that these, our friends and neighbors, must strike it home more surely? No, it is not enough. Hearts always have, and always will suffer from this great crucifixion, scandal! While the world lasts, hearts will be shorn of every flower of hope and fancy, by the (too often only thoughtless) tongues of scandal-lovers—will see their sources of happiness, and their hopes drop off one by one because a few words of scandal has deprived them of this or that precious friend. They must learn to suffer for themselves—must be outwardly calm—must turn away from the too happy past—take up the broken threads of life, and try to weave them in among their every-day distress, but alas and alas! skillful as one may be, the ragged edges will be uppermost!

It was the tenth of July, that warm oppresive month when all the fashionable fry are "out of the city." If any are so scarce of the "almighty dollar" that they cannot go in reality; let such put themselves under our guidance and in the twinkling of an eye, our journey "by land and sea" is compassed, and we are near the shore of—no matter where, enough that we are at a watering place. There is the usual pleasant excitement—the usual pleasant faces hidden under neat traveling bonnets, or those more convenient dark colored hats, the pretty creatures sport.

As the steamer rounded up to the landing, all was confusion. Amid the short hurried puffings of her engines, and the mad shrieks of her whistle, might be heard such remarks as these:

"John where is my shawl and basket? Get them quick, and let us hurry out and get a seat in one of the front carriages."

"Bridget have you the lunch basket and the three valises? Are the children safe?"

"Mother—mother! wait a moment—please let us stop at the——House, the Ridgeways are going to stop there. *It's only fifty cents more!*"

"Your foot off my dress, sir—there, you have torn all the gathers out."

Amid all this hubbub, one gentleman stands calmly by, an amused spectator of the scene. Look we again. Ah! as I live it is the gallant General Lane, looking younger and handsomer than he did two years ago As they landed, seeing that the carriages and hacks would all be full, he threw his shawl over his shoulder, cleared the fence at one bound, and after crossing several fields found himself in a private lane that led up to the hotel.—That pleasant shady lane was familiar ground to him, for many a time in other years he had traveled it. He soon reached the hotel. and passing into the office secured a pleasant chamber, overlooking the sea, before the crowd arrived. As he was crossing the hall, he met his acquaintance of two years ago, Mr. Charley Sloan.

The pleasant suprise was mutual; and the General's pleasure was visibly heightened by finding Mrs. Leeds was spending the summer with her brother in this delightful spot. The General thought as he sat beside the lady at tea, that she was more beautiful than ever. She still wore mourning for her husband. and though she was still sad, the wild, startled expectant look was changed for one of calm contentment.

Days and weeks passed rapidly away, and still the General lingered. The lady's beauty and rare sweetness of manner seemed to grow upon him day by day. About a fortnight after his arrival, Charles Sloan was thrown into a state of excitement by the unexpected arrival of Lovelace Canterbury, and his sister Vic—particularly Vic. After that, Charlie was to use his sister s words, "no good at all."—Had it not been for the General, she would have been left to spend her evenings alone while the lovers paced the moonlit strand or sat in quiet corners; talking that language that is familiar to us all. Somehow Carrie Leeds learnd to expect his constant presence—to depend upon him instead of Charlie—and so it came about that it did not startle her a bit when one pleasant starry night he asked her to be his wife. Charlie came upon them suddenly, and saw the General's arm around the waist of his little black robed sister.

"Heyday! what does this mean?"

"It means, Charlie dear, that I have promised to be Gen. Lane's wife. You treated me so shabily since Vic came that I was obliged in self defence to find another protector."

"Well done my demure little sister, but I am really delighted. Give me your hand General Lane, I can safely trust my sister in your hands. May God bless you both.

Soon after they left for home, the entire party together. In October, there was a double wedding in Grace Church—that of General Lane and his beautiful Carrie—Charles Sloan and Vic Canterbury—Lace, standing, looking down to his toes; regretting that he had not made better use of his time, and been married too.

☞ A German doctor was consulted by a very sick patient, and having called while the doctor was engaged he wrote his prescription, and threw it down to the sick man in haste, saying, "There, *take that.*" The patient took the prescription and left.

A few days after he returned to the doctor, and reported himself well. "But," said he, "I found it hard to swallow, as I never took paper before as a medicine but I got it down, and am well, thank God."

☞ There is no better looking glass than a faithful friend.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862.

People's State Convention.

THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA. who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our Fathors, are requested to select the number of Delegates equal to the Legialative Representation of the State, at such times and in manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in State Convention at HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of July next, at 11 o'clock on said day, to nominate candidates for the offices of AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

A. K. McCLURE,
Ch'm People's State Committee.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, } Secretaries.
JOHN M. SULLIVAN, }

County Convention.

The nominating County Convention assembled in the Court House, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock.

On motion, MARTIN BELL, Esq., of Antis, was chosen Chairman, and George Koon, Esq., B. F. Rose and R. B. Johnston, Secretaries.

The list of Townships being called over, the following named gentlemen were enrolled as Delegates:

Altoona—N. W., H. C. Dern, — Marks.
E. W., Wm. Fox, B. F. Custer.
W. W., B. F. Rose, J. Louden.
Antis—Martin Bell, John Campbell.
Allegheny—D. C. Gibboney, Lot H. Joy.
Blair—George Koon, John Ullery.
Catharine—G. W. Reed, John Wertz.
Freedom—Dr. L. F. Butler, F. Harlin.
Martinsburg—J. Graffius, W. Bloom.
N. Woodberry—Henry Butler, J. S. Nicodemus.
Woodberry—J. K. Neff, Dr. John Ross.
Snyder—William Plummer, W. Akin.
Taylor—A. Allenbaugh, M. Grabill.
Frankstown—J. Slippy, Jacob Brua.
Greenfield—M. Simpson, J. G. S. Black.
Gaysport—Jacob Berry, John W. Tippery.
Hollidaysburg—E. W., B. Rorabacher, R. B. Johnston.
W. W., J. H. Bell, John Dipner.
Huston—John Clapper, Mason Howard.
Juniata—Jos. P. Kelly, J. Wilt.
Logan—Samuel McGlathery, H. Riling.
Tyrone—Thos. M. Fleck, D. Crawford.
Tyrone Borough—G. W. Stokes, Jonathan Burley.
Congress—1st bal., S. S. Blair, 29 votes.
Against, 17
Majority for Blair, 12

ASSEMBLY.

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Joseph G. Adlum,	15	22	17
Frederick Hyle,	3 withdrawn.		
R. A. McMurtrie,	14	22	29
Martin Bell,	7 withdrawn.		
Samuel Morrow,	7	2 withdrawn	

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

First Ballot, H. A Caldwell 29 votes. L. Lowry Moore 17.

COUNTY TREASURER.

First Ballot, C. Garber Lowry 12 votes. David M'Killip 5, John A. Crawford, of Tyrone township, 29.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

First ballot: Daniel Shock, 26 votes; David Henchey, 11; Daniel K. Ramey, 7; John F. Beegle, 2.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

First ballot: Jacob S. Nicodemus, 25; John Young, 15; George Weaver, 6.

AUDITOR.

David Henchey, Esq., of Antis township, was nominated.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

H. C. Nicodemus received 30 votes, and John M. Gibboney 16.

C. Guyer was selected as the Representative Delegate to the State Convention.

William M. Lloyd, B. F. Rose and John K. Neff were selected as Senatorial Conferees, to put in nomination a candidate for Senator.

Hon. Samuel Calvin, Martin Bell and Seth R. McCune were selected as Conferees to choose a delegate to the State Convention.

The following resolutions were, on motion of D. C. Gibboney, adopted:

Resolved, by this Convention, that the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN is entitled to the cordial support of the country, for the integrity, the wisdom and the prudence displayed in all the departments of the public service, and especially for the vigor and energy with which the rebellion of traitors is being pressed to a final and complete extermination.

Resolved, That the Administration of Gov. Andrew G. Curtin is entitled to the cordial and hearty support of the people of Pennsylvania and the Union, for the thorough patriotism and extraordinary energy displayed in the management and conduct of the war, and the earnest efforts to sustain the cause of our common country.

Resolved, That we appeal with confidence to all who love the best interests of our country—all who earnestly desire the suppression of the rebellion, and the prevention of its return, to give to the Union ticket this day nominated, a hearty support.

On motion, resolved That S. S. BLAIR is hereby authorized to select his own Conferees.

☞ The 'Democratic' County Committee met in this place on Wednesday, for the purpose of selecting a delegate to their State Convention There was quite a spirited contest for the honor, between William Forbes and Samuel H. Bell. The first ballot stood for Forbes 15, Bell 14. Some time after Forbes was thus elected, two absent Committee-men came in, and claimed the right to vote. The election was opened, and the result was, 16 for Bell, and 15 for Forbes. This raised a general muss, which finally ended, merely to save the country on a compromise, by allowing Forbes to go to Harrisburg, and appointing Bell, R. Bancroft, and John Woods, Conferees to elect a Senatorial Delegate. This gives Bell another chance, but rather a remote one. We have no objections to his final success. Let him persevere. Forbes is understood to be a Snyder man.

Latest War News.

We have details of a bold movement on the part of the rebels at White House. It seems that a force of the enemy got in the rear of our army, and made an attack at a place called Old Church, and committed many ravages, killing teamsters, and destroying stores, cutting down telegraph wires, and burning bridges. The rebel forces were very large, and after accomplishing their errand, returned to Richmond. How they got through our lines is a mystery to us. At White House this raid created quite a sensation. Sutlers, correspondents, loafers, surgeons and civilians generally, became dreadfully frightened, and made a stampede towards Fortress Monroe.

Much alarm is manifested by the citizens of Crittenden county, Arkansas, opposite Memphis, owing to a plot said to have been discovered among the negroes, some 4000, to desert in a body to the Union cause. The whites there only number a few hundreds.

The 2d Ohio Cavalry has arrived at Ft Scott, New Mexico, with commissary stores captured from the enemy. Sharp fighting had taken place in the Territory, with great loss to the enemy, both in men and munitions.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW is still being enforced in the District, the last case causing quite an exciting scene in the Circuit Court. The counsel for the fugitives desired permission to prove the disloyalty of the claimant, but the Court refused to consider it, so that Jeff. Davis or any other rebel could avail himself of the law. We find no fault with this decision, as it is no doubt correct, and hence a strong reason why the law should be repealed. Another point was urged with more success, as the Court decided that counsel might show that the slaves had borne arms against the Government, or had worked upon rebel fortifications, and if so, that they should have the benefit of the Confiscation Act of August last. This was a new point gained, but will not be of much practical benefit, as the slaves claimed, are all, or nearly all, from Maryland, where the slaves have had little or no opportunity of working in the rebel cause.

There is but one way to dispose forever of this matter, and that is, to *repeal* the law. Give us no *modification* of the law, but strike it from the statute book, and then all the strife and hot blood engendered by its infernal requirements, will have an end.—*Nat. Rep.*

A BUSHWHACKER SHOT IN MISSOURI.—The Hannibal (Mo.) *Herald* informs us that Col. John Owen, a notorious rebel, who has made himself conspicuous in burning bridges, cars, and depots, and in firing into passenger trains last summer and fall, was lately shot by a detachment of State militia, which had gone in pursuit of him. He begged the soldiers to take him prisoner, but in accordance with Gen. Schofield's late order, they refused to hold him as a prisoner, and made an end of the law for him, on the spot.

For the Blair County Whig.

Our Gallant Volunteers.

Hurrah for nations true-born sons!
Who at this country's call,
Have bravely rallied round her flag—
To defend it, or to fall;
Whose willing word to grasp the sword
Has lull'd the nation's fears;
And claims her thanks, the noble ranks,
Our gallant volunteers!

Some may boast of foreign countries,
With all their countless hosts;
But where's the foe who dares to show
His face upon our coasts?
Our aged sires may sleep secure,
Our mothers cease their fears,
While in the land there is a band:—
Our gallant volunteers.

When Northern fame was tottering
Not many months ago,
On every street an enemy—
On every field a foe;
Up rose a host to guard our coast,
And quell the people's fears:
March'd hand in hand to fall or stand,
Our gallant volunteers.

Long life to George McClellan,
And to that noble band—
Who'd bravely come from every home,
To guard their native land!
And as they march—should duty call—
We'll greet them with three cheers,
When side by side, their country's pride,
Our gallant volunteers. CHARLIE.

The Recent Campaign in the Valley of Virginia.

"Stonewall Jackson," with what is left of his army, has evidently escaped from the Valley over the Blue Ridge in the direction of Gordonsville and Richmond. His retreat has evinced good qualities—strength of arm and fleetness of foot. It was the known purpose of his raid to "wipe out" Banks's skeleton army and "raise Maryland"—that is, so much of it as sympathises with the Rebellion—the residue being considered Yankee "mudsills" of no practical account. He *did* demolish the first regiment he pounced upon—the First Maryland, Col. Kenly, guarding the pass from the Valley toward Manassas Junction and Washington at Front Royal. But this cost him some hours, and gave warning to Banks, who finding his force but a fraction of that sweeping down upon it, put his trains in motion, and, turning to fight when indispensable, followed them rapidly down the Valley from Strasburg to Martinsburg and hence to Williamsport, where he crossed the Potomac and stood at bay on the Maryland side. "Stonewall" pushed on eagerly and resolutely so far as Charlestown, and sent his cavalry on to the Potomac, but was not in force to prosecute his daring enterprise further, having commenced the raid with 40,000 men of the 60,000 men he had expected. The residue has been neccessarily retained for the defense of threatened Richmond.

Jackson's scouts and spies soon warned him he must retreat as rapidly as he had advanced that foes were gathering in his rear, and that or he would be bagged. So, tearing himself away from fraternizing but powerless Winchester, he pushed up the Valley, and passed Strasburg just in time to elude Fremont, who, with a force considerably smaller than his own, and just about as hungry and weary, was there descending the main ridge of the Alleghenies, which he had crossed by forced marches from Franklin and Moorfield. Fremont pressed after him, being joined at Strasburg by Gen. Bayard with a brigade of cavalry from McDowell's command, which left him still inferior in numbers to Jackson. After passing through Harrisonburg, closely pressed by Fremont's cavalry, Jackson turned to fight on Friday afternoon last, a little south of that village, preparing an ambuscade into which the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, Col. Windham fell, and was repulsed, losing 33 men, Col. Windham, being unhorsed and captured. A battalion of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, Lieut. Col. Kane, which went forward, with three other regiments, to the rescue of the Windham cavalry, was severely handled, losing 55 out of 125 men; Col. Kane being wounded and taken prisoner. Jackson, of course, retreated during the night, not waiting for the main body of General Fremont's army to come up. Gen. (late Col.) Ashby, the best cavalry officer in the Rebel service, was here killed. Major Green, of Ashby's old regiment, was also killed.

Gen. Fremont resumed the pursuit of Jackson early on Sunday morning, 8th inst., and found him strongly posted at Cross Keys, on the road to Port Republic at a point seven miles east of south of Harrisonburg, where a determined fight between the two armies ensued. General Fremont won the field, but the victory was much like Gen. Buell's at Shiloh and Gen. M'Clellan's at Fair Oaks. Our loss in killed and wounded was about 800, including Col. Von Gilsa of the De Calb regiment of this city and several captains. The Rebels left 500 dead or mortally wounded on the field, notwithstanding they fought under cover of woods and in a strong, well chosen position. Their total loss cannot have fallen below 1,000, and was probably greater.

Jackson decamped during the night, and pressed on to Port Republic, where the road over the Blue Ridge into Central or Eastern Virginia crosses the south fork of the Shenandoah Here Col. Carroll, commanding a brigade of Gen. Shield's division, 1,600 strong, had arrived during Sunday, being sent hither on purpose to head Jackson. Gen. Shields, with the residue of his division, was not far behind. Col. Carroll reconnoitered, saw no force in his front, concluded that he could hold the bridge, and decided not to burn it, but place his cannon where they would command it, and retired to his slumbers.

His mistake was grievous. At daylight next morning, he was aroused by a salute from Jackson's artillery. "Stonewall" had arrived during the night, retreating from the boody field of Cross Keys, and at one glance comprehended the necessities of the case. He posted his artillery quietly where they would command the bridge, and, when day broke, opened upon our astonished Colonel from twenty iron throats, backed by an army to whom the passage was a matter of life and death. Carroll's fearfully outnumbered brigade fought like heroes, but their artillery was commanded and silenced by Jackson's and the bridge saved. Repeated attempts to burn it were defeated by showers of balls—it was too late—and Jackson's army crossed, fighting, and, though Gen. Tyler's brigade came up, our force was still less than 5,000 to nearly or quite 20,000 Rebels. Col. Buckley of the 29th Ohio was badly wounded and captured, and our loss was probably greater than Jackson's though his was heavy. Jackson of course fought to clear his road and escape over the Blue Ridge before Fremont could come up in his rear, and this he accomplished. He was too wise to fight longer. Fremont reached Port Republic that day, but the bird had flown. Jackson probably takes out of the Valley a little more than half the force with which he rushed upon Kenly and Banks ten or twelve days before. But for Carroll's error of judgment in not burning the Port Republic bridge on his arrival at that place, his army would probably have been caught between Shields and Fremont and dispersed. It could hardly have been captured; because in that wooden and mountainous country, every cow path of which is known to the Rebel leaders and strange to ours, such an army could have scattered and mainly escaped, but its artillery and baggage would have been lost, and regiments of stragglers must have fallen into the hands of the pursuers. We should also have recaptured our officers whom Jackson is carrying off.

On the whole, Jackson's raid down the Valley and race out of it are among the most stirring episodes of the War. We presume he is now beyond successful pursuit.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Late from Mexico.

E. L. Plumb, esq., bearer of dispatches to Mexico arrived in Washington on the 17th inst.,

Plumb left the city of Mexico on the 21st ult., and Very Cruz on the 1st inst., and brings ratified copies of the postal convention and extradition treaty concluded with Mexico in December last, the ratifications of which were exchanged in the city of Mexico on the 20th ult.

The news of the defeat of the French at Puebla is fully confirmed. The Mexicans were not, as has been stated, in greater numbers than the French; on the contrary, they were in less numbers' and a portion of them only had the advantage of entrenchments. The fight was bravely contested on both sides, but in each of the three determined charges, the French were valliantly repulsed and forced to retire.

Since their retreat to Orizaba, the French forces has been closely hemmed in at that place, but no attack will be made until the disposition of the Emperor is known. It is still hoped he will draw his support from the reckless schemes of Saligny and Almonte.

The policy of the Constitutional Government thus far has been purely defensive, and no feeling of animosity has as yet been roused against either the French people or Emperor; but the hatred against Saligny and Almonte, and their partisans is intense.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.—The New York *Herald* gives the following figures, which are said to be compiled from authentic sources, and include the whole number of killed and wounded on the Union side, since the breaking out of the war, with the exception of the loss sustained in the late engagement near Richmond:

Battles.	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*
Bull Run,	481	1,011
Davis Creek,	223	721
Lexington, Mo.,	39	120
Ball's Bluff,	223	266
Belmont,	84	288
Mill Spring, Ky.,	39	207
Fort Henry,	17	21
Roanoke Island,	50	222
Fort Donelson,	446	735
Fort Craig, N. M.,	62	140
Pea Ridge,	203	972
Attack of the Merrimac,	201	108
Newbern,	91	466
Winchester,	132	540
Pittsburg Landing,	1735	7882
Yorktown,	35	120
Fts Jackson & St. Philip,	30	119
Williamsburg,	445	1411
West Point,	44	100
McDowell,	37	225
Near Corinth,	24	149
Banks retreat, estimated,	100	300
Hanover Court House,	53	296
Skirmishes,	600	1740
Total,	5791	20,369

At the battle of Waterloo alone, the loss on the side of the victors, in killed and wounded, was nearly four thousand more than our entire loss thus far in the present war.

Affairs at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 12.—The secession sympathizers are becoming more bold daily in the expression of their sentiments. The Union citizens complain that Col. Fitch's rule over the city is too lenient; and that until they are assured better protection they cannot avow their sentiments.

The Provost Marshall requires an oath from all applicants for passes or permits through the ship guards of the utmost stringency. Its requirements are such that it has already caused considerable excitement in the city.

An officer occupying an important position on the railroad running to this city has just returned from Grenada. He says Gen. Hindman had gone to Arkansas after the evacuation of Corinth. Gen. Pope had reached Okalona. Beauregard and Price were still retreating. Jeff. Thompson was at Grenada, with less than 1,000 men. The rolling stock of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad are all at Panola Station, this side of Grenada.

The Post Office and Adams Express are both open to-day.

Two steamers leave to-day, with cotton, sugar and molasses for St. Louis. A number of citizens are also leaving for the North.

Pennsylvania's Quota of the Direct Tax Paid.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Hon. Henry D. Moore, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, paid this morning to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States the sum of $350,000, being the final instalment of the State quota of the direct tax imposed by the act of Congress of last July—the whole amount paid by Pennsylvania being nearly two millions. By making the payment at this time the State saves the 15 per cent. authorized by the act to be deducted from the total amount.

Pennsylvania is the first State in the Union that has complied with the terms of the law. She was the first to come to the rescue of the Capital when it was threatened by the rebels, and she is first in contributing her share of the expenses of the war.

SAD INCIDENTS.—Says the Easton *Express*:

Two sisters who had barely escaped the flood with their lives, at Penn Haven one having been pulled out of the water by the hair, came to Mauch Chunk yesterday afternoon on their way home. The father had just arrived in town to see if his daughters were safe, and finding that they were, he started for home. A short time after he was gone, the daughters got into the boat to cross the river, and while they were sitting in the boat a young man jumped in to cross with them, when the boat upset, and both the girls were drowned. Their bodies were recovered in a few hours after, by the time the father had reached home he received the news of the death of his daughters.

A woman was found drowned a short distance from Mauch Chunk, she had a child in her arms, also dead. The child was receiving nourishment from its parent when overtaken by the water, as its position on the mother's breast when found proved. The complete history of the recent disastrous freshet will never be written. Many a heart has been wrung by it and many homes rendered desolate by its ravages.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF DANIEL KAINE, ESQ—We learn that on Monday night of last week an attempt was made to assassinate Daniel Kane, Esq., of Uniontown, late member of the legislature from Fayette county, and at present a candidate for re-election. The particulars of the affair, as we gather them from a private letter written to a friend in this place on Tuesday, are as follows;—*Wash. Ex.*

"We had quite a dastardly attempt at murder last night, wherein our friend, Daniel Kaine, Esq., made a very narrow escape of his life. He was about retiring to his bed; when some one fired at him through the window, and took off the upper part of his ear. The shot came from the back yard. His escape was most fortunate as, had he turned from the position he was in, the ball must have entered his brain. He raised the alarm, and had a fellow named Skiles Austin arrested and lodged in jail. Austin is a notorious character, and held a spite at Kaine, and recently threatened to have revenge on him:

Judge Lindsey happening to be at Union town last week holding the regular term of court, Austin was indicted for the offence, tried, convicted, and sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary. He was promptly accommodated with his constitutional right of "a speedy trial" that he must be a most unreasonable croaker, if he grumbles about "the law's delay" in his case.

THE ADMISSION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The Senate Committee on territories, of which Mr. Carlile is a member, do not favor, as it is understood, the bill of Mr. Ashley admitting West Virginia into the Union, on condition that the boundaries be extended to Blue Ridge, and that she abolish Slavery forthwith. The Senate Committee is willing to admit the proposed State with the boundary marked out by her Convention, if she will pass a law providing for the gradual abolition of Slavery by declaring free, slaves hereafter born. The probabilities now seem to be that between the two Committees the application of West Virginia will fall to the ground, and the Old Dominion, at least for the present, remain and be one undivisable.

Owen Lovejoy

This distinguished Radical made a speech in New York, on Thursday evening before the Emancipation League, of which WM. CULLIN BRYANT is President. The following are the closing paragraphs of the speech.

The President is like a man driving a horse in the shafts of a buggy, and leading another behind by a halter-strap. The one in the shafts is the most superb animal; broad between the eyes, ears small, short around the throat, stifle full and hard, short coupled, and can clear ditch and hedge, high spirited and fast, and in all points just such a steed as the pencil of Rosa Bonheur would delight to trace, and such as Bonner or Vanderbilt never drew line upon. The creature behind is a very different kind of animal: he can do nothing but hold back; he jerks and sags back on the halter; he has a large head, striking auricular development; his ribs are distinct as hoops on a barrel; his hip bones are enormously high, and bears unmistakable evidence of never having made the acquaintance of the oat-bin, and his caudle destitution is precisely that of Tam O'-Shanter's mare after she made the convulsive spring that brought Tam safe across the running stream where warlock and witch could na' follow. It is very awkward managing two horses in this way, as I know from experiment. Now, the President knows that the horse Radical that he is driving can go ahead, for he has by him been taken in handsome style into the executive chair; but he is a little afraid that this mettlesome charger cannot be trusted going down hill, otherwise he would let go of the old rackabones that hobbles along behind. Now, I do not propose to dash ahead so as to throw the President out or break the carriage, but to go so steadily that the Executive can be assured that he is safe with the Radical steed, down hill as well as up, and on level ground, and then he will drop the strap and let the old conservative Rosenante go to grass. I am for pouring on all the steam that the machinery will bear, but it is better to go into port a few hours later than to risk the explosion of the machinery. If the President does not believe all I do, I believe all he does. If he does not drive as fast as I would, he is on the same road, and it is a question of time. The great tide of events sweeps onward under a guiding power of a superintending Providence, bearing with it President, Cabinet and Congress. Safe pilotage is quite as needful now as propulsive power, for there is a semi secession foe crouching in the jungles of a sham Democracy, ready to spring upon the Union forces at the very first opportunity that promises any success. There may be an eddy in the flow of this great river, but the resistless current sweeps onward.

The recent call of the Government, revealing the unconscious reserved power of the people, demonstrated that a million of men would respond to the call of the Executive. The rebellion will be suppressed, and American slavery will be swept away, and the theory of our Government be a practical and glorious reality. I see the future and regenerated Republic reposing Queen among the nations of the earth, its flag after this baptism of blood having become the symbol of universal and impartial freedom. There is not a slaveholder to hurt or destroy in all its Holy Mountain, nor a fetter or scourge for the limb or person of the innocent. Nay, I see the whole continent, by a process of peaceful assimilation, converted into Republics like our own. I behold the Genius of Liberty standing upon some lofty peak of the Rocky Mountains, or of the Andes, looking northward and southward, eastward and westward, from Artic to Antartic, from the Atlantic shore to the Pacific wave, gazing upon a vast ocean of free republics, "Distinct like the billows, yet one like the sea."

And when I look over that broad, magnificent field, covered with teeming life, with its cities, towns and farms, its workshops, school houses, and churches; with all the varied and wonderful development of science, art, education, and religion, that follows in the pathway of a free Christian civilization, as it moves along, majestic and Queen-like, leading and guiding the generations onward and Heavenward—then I exclaim, "Long live the Republic! Let it be perpetual." But American Slavery, which would blot out that Republic, let it *perish!* PERISH!! PERISH!!!

Take Hold of my Hand.

"Take hold of my hand," says the little one, when she reaches a slippery place, or when something frightens her. With the fingers clasped tightly around the parents hand, she steps cheerfully and bravely along, clinging a little closer when the way is difficult, and happy in the beautiful strength of childish faith.

"Take hold of my hand says the young convert, trembling with the ignorance of his love. Full well he knows that, if he rely on any strength of his own, he will stumble and fall; but if the master reach forth his hand, he may walk with unwearied foot, even on the crested wave. The waters of the strife or of sorrow shall not overwhelm him, if he but keep fast hold of the Saviour.

"Take hold of my hand," falters the mother, feeling that she is altogether too weak for the responsibility that throngs in her path. Where shall she learn the greatness of the mission, the importance of the field that has been assigned to her? And learning it; how shall she fulfil it, if she has not the sustaining, constant presence of One who loves his people?

"Take hold of my hand," whispers the aged one, tottering on thro' the shadows and snows of many years. As the lights of earth grow dimmer in the distance, and as the darkening eye looks forward to see if he can discern the first glimmering of the heavenly home, the weary pilgrim cries out even as the child beside its mother, for the Saviour's hand.

O Jesus! Friend and elder Brother, when the night cometh, when the feet are weary, when the eyes are dim. "Take hold of my hand."—CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

☞ Still continued—Miss Sears' card card in the [illegible]. Does the editor expect h[illegible]

New Railroad Schedule.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 6.50 A M, c'ing with Fast Mail East and Express Train West.
At 10.15 A M, runs to Huntingdon, arriving there at 1.20 P. M.
At 6.15 P M, connecting with Mail Train West

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.10 A M, on departure of Fast Mail East and Express Train West.
At 3.15 P M, comes from Huntingdon, leaving there at 1.20 P. M.
" 7.00 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train West.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862.

☞ Full of the negro this week—the *Standard*.

☞ Couldn't see the Eclipse after all—Traugh.

☞ Why does the *Standard* advocate Slavery? Because he likes it.

☞ The 4th of July is coming. Are our citizens and Sabbath Schools aware of it?

☞ Major R. Bruce Petriken, was married to Miss Mary E. Pohl, in Huntingdon, on the 17th inst.

☞ We ask attention to the fact of the rejection by the State Convention of Missouri, now (or lately) in session, of any suggestion looking to emancipation.

☞ Colonel Thomas C. McDowell has resigned the office of Lieut. Colonel of the gallant 84th Regiment, P. V., and is again in private life.

☞ James C. Curran, of Capt. Crozier's company, 62d Regiment, P. V., is now at home. He has had a good old time in the Army since last summer, and is now in good health.

☞ The President has ordered White House, on the Pamunky, with its grounds, belonging to Colonel Lee, of the Rebel army, to be used for hospital purposes.

☞ Mrs. Gallagher and Miss Margaret Lowry have opened a Fancy Store nearly opposite the *Whig* office. Bonnets and everything in their line always on hand. They have a great run of the ladies at their store.

THE FOURTH.—Some of our German citizens are making great preparations for celebrating the coming Fourth of July. They have selected the Grove situate on the Altoona Plank Road, near town, where they will have a dinner, &c.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, whilst Wm. Kellerman was raising his barn, in Blair township, some of the timbers fell and seriously injured the contractor, Edward Gwin, Mr. McIntosh, and our old friend John Brannon, who is considered dangerously hurt. We deeply sympathize with them all.

☞ The *Nashville Union* thus speaks of the Vallandigham Democratic Address.

"The Union men of the South regard it as the production of a pack of traitors. They detest both the Address and its authors."

THE MULATTO EMANCIPATION.—The order of the Confederate Government for the enrolment in the rebel army of all mulattoes within the widest range of military age, creates no astonishment. The outcry against black soldiers is only intended for us. The rebels never make a point of color in war, nor do they always make it in love.

THE HUMBUG SHOW.—We have been asked why respectable ladies never go to an *animal* show in this county. We answer that it is because of the manner they are conducted. It is said there is no circus with the one soon to infest this community, but we are not told that the usual vulgar *fantastics*, flying horses, vulgar monkies, &c., do not accompany them. Ladies are properly too jealous of their characters to be found in such company. As we stated last week, only boys, darkies and fools will be found attending such places. We still hope it will not come to our town.

☞ We will expose Bergner, of the Dauphin county *Telegraph*, when we get time to attend to such small *things*.

☞ An argument Court was held on Thursday and Friday of this week, in this place.

☞ The Hon Edgar Cowan, U. S. Senator, will please accept our thanks for Public Documents.

NEW LANDLORD IN TYRONE.—The public are assured that the TYRONE CITY HOTEL, recently taken by Robert Macklen, Esq., is in every way "a suitable and well qualified" place to stop at.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. Replogle, wife and child, from the Cove, came near being drowned in Aughwick creek, whilst crossing it last week in a buggy, between Shirleysburg and Mount Union, Huntingdon county. The buggy upset in the swollen stream, and their escape was truly a miracle.

☞ The Democrats of Fayette county have recommended the Hon. J. L. Dawson, of Brownsville, for Congress. Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette counties form the District. D. Kaine, Esq., for Assembly.

Greene county, for Congress, Jesse Lazear. Assembly, Dr. A. Patton.

The Opposition.

We understand that our "Democratic" friends of this county, are already making quite a stir in regard to the formation of their ticket. Our Breckinridge friend, SNYDER, is in the field for Senatorial honors. We would be pleased to know if Traugh has him as well secured as he had Hall, on the Tonnage Tax question. Hall and Traugh go it strong hand in hand on this question. How is it with Snyder, friend Traugh? We know you will tell us all about it. As Traugh and Snyder both went to Harrisburg last winter, to bore against the restoration of the eight hundred thousand dollars, the people would like to know their views at present.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that C. D. Murray, Esq., editor of the *Democrat & Sentinel*, sustained a serious injury on Saturday evening of last week, in consequence of inadvertently stepping off the pavement into an open cellarway in the dark. In his fall, he struck his head on a stone step, bruising it dangerously, and rendering him entirely senseless for several hours. Doubts were even entertained for a time as to his recovery, but we understand he is mending perceptibly. We commisserate him in his misfortune, and wish him a speedy convalesence.—*Alleghenian.*

Mr. Murray died of his injuries on the 13th inst.

INDIANA COUNTY NOMINATIONS:—The Republicans of Indiana county have made the following nominations: For Congress Wm. Stewart; Senate, Harry White; Assembly, Matthew Coleman; Register and Recorder, Mr. McClusky; Commissioner, S. Allison; County Surveyor, E. Page.

CAPTAIN GREGG, of the party of returned prisoners from Selma, Alabama, and who is now in Washington city endeavoring to effect a general exchange of all the Union prisoners, says that the statement that the federal prisoners were well treated in Alabama is entirely false. They were shamefully fed and lodged, and were subject to many insults and indignities. The beef was tainted, the corn bread scarcely fit for swine, and in every way the federal officers were treated worse than we treat the rebel rank and file in our possession.

PAY OF RETURNED VOLUNTEERS AND PRISONERS.—*Important Notice.*—We previously announced the arrival in this city of Major Lyon, United States Paymaster. The Major comes here under a special order from the War Department for the purpose of paying all the Pennsylvania volunteers, who have been discharged by reason of disability, as well as those who have been held as prisoners in the South. There are a large number of both these classes scattered throughout the State, who will find this an admirable arrangement for the hasty settlement of their claims against the government. Major Lyon will remain in this city for several weeks, where he can be addressed in all matters concerning his mission here. As a matter of information to the volunteers interested in the matter, all the papers throughout the State are requested to notice. Letters should be addressed Major A. N. D. Lyon, U. S. A., United States Hotel Harrisburg Penn'a.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Advance on Charleston--Another Fight on James Island.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—The Grenada (Miss, late the Memphis) Appeal of the 12th inst., contains the following dispatch:

"AUGUSTA, Ga. June 11.—Fighting continues in the vicinity of Charleston. The papers of that city this morning contain the particulars of a sharp engagement on James Island, on Tuesday afternoon, which continued till dark. Our forces consisted of three regiments and one battalion of infantry and three batteries, under command of Gen. W. D. Smith. The enemy were under the protection of felled trees and gunboats.

"Col. Williams, of the 46th Georgia Regiment. was mortally wounded. Our loss is estimated at from thirty to sixty five principally Georgians. The loss of the enemy is thought to be large.

"The Confederates succeeded in driving the Yankees from a picce of woods they were trying to occupy, Col. Lamar, at Secessiaville, kept up a fire on the enemy's boats and camp on land, and on Monday he disabled the Yankee propeller Federal.

"A prisoner taken on Monday reports the enemy on James Island as being sixteen regiments strong, and a few more regiments were expected shortly.

"It was reported at Charleston that the steamer Cecil; bound from that port for Nassua, with a cargo of cotton, had been captured by the enemy."

Latest from Europe.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 14.—The steamer Bavaria, from Southampton on the 4th, and the China, from Liverpool on the 7th, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock this morning, and were intercepted by the news yacht. The Bavaria's news is as follows:

The steamer Jura arrived out on the 3d inst., and the Edinburg on the 4th.

Liverpool Markets.—Cotton: the sales of Monday and Tuesday amounted to 20,000 bales. The market closed firm at an advance of ⅛@¼d since Friday. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn dull and unchanged, except white, which is firmer. Provisions very dull and tending downward.

The general news by the Bavaria contains no striking characteristics.

The division of the French army left at Rome consists of three brigades under Gen. Montebello.

The Russian Ambassadors have arrived at Paris.

The silk crop of France is represented as being of the most satisfactory character.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies were about to have the documents relative to Mexican affairs laid before them.

All differences between Garibaldi and the Italian government had been satisfactorily arranged, and he has proceeded to Belgrade.

Prince Napoleon was well received at Naples.

The Montenegrans have all been beaten by the Turks on the frontier, and four of their villages burned.

WRECKS OF HUMANITY.—*Why should they Sink*—The excitement of "the chase' has always been supposed to have a health ful tendency; but there is a kind of chase which breaks down the constitution, debilitates the frame, and shortens life. We mean the headlong, unintermitting hunt after "the almighty dollar," which is the great business characteristic of the present day. It begets other evils (unnecessary to name) which precipitate the fate of thousands. There is, however a possibility of recovery from the prostration produced by these causes, long after their victim has ceased to hope for it. If we are rightly informed, the most astonishing cures of what is called general weakness and debility, which have ever been known in this country have been effected through the agency of Doctor HOLLOWAY'S inestimable remedies. Mere skeletons of men, out of whom the very principle of vitality seemed to have been drained, have been restored to health and vigor by the operation of the Pills; and of the Ointment, in cases of paralysis! rheumatish, &c., we hear an equally favorable account. If men will break down their energies by over exertion—if in their anxiety to "go ahead," they will over ride the most precious of God's blessings, health it is well they should know how to repair the mischief, when they come at last to realize the fact of their premature decay. The wrecks of humanity, who without any particular disease, appear to be sinking from mere exhaustion, would find without doubt, immediate relief from Doctor Holloway's remedies.—*Phil. Trib.*

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Loyd & Henry, produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, June 20, 1862.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$5,00@5,25
Extra " "	4,75@5,00
Superfine,	4,50@4,75
White wheat per bushel,	$1,05
Red " "	1,00
Rye per bushel,	53
Corn per bushel,	50
Oats per bushel,	32
Barley per bushel,	45
Potatoes per bushel,	50@55
Butter per pound,	10
Eggs per dozen,	8
Cloverseed per bushel,	3,75@4,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Hay per ton,	12,00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1862.

FLOUR—Extra,	5,50
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1,27
White,	1,45
Corn,	55
Whisky,	23½@24

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 19.

Flour—State,	$3,75@4,90
Ohio,	5,20@5,40
Southern,	5,70@5,75
Corn,	57 @ 58

DIED.

On the 5th inst, at the residence of her father, in Freedom township, Miss MARTHA S. NOFFSKER, aged 18 years, 10 months and 6 days.

In Duncansville, on the 2d inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH HARRIS, aged 67 years.

BLANK JUDGMENT NOTES for sale at this office.

Stephen Girard's Guide.

"I have always considered advertising liberally and long to be the greatest medium of success in business, and prelude to wealth, and have made it an invariable rule, too to advertise in dullest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."—STEPHEN GIRARD.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.

Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

E. C. DUNMIRE, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Office on Allegheny st., opposite the old Post Office. June 21.

TURNIP SEED.

EARLY White Flat Dutch Strap Leaf,
Early White Flat Norfolk,
Early Purple Top Flat Strap Leaf,
Long White French,
Long Yellow Swede,
Round Russia, or Ruta Baga,
Dale's Hybrid.

The subscribers will forward, by mail, one half pound of either of the above named varieties of turnip seed, postage paid, on the receipt of 36 cents in postage stamps.

ROGERS & GEST,
June 21—3t. No. 133 Market st., Phila.

$40. WAGES PAID $100.

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.
Address C. RUGGLES,
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS confined his attention to diseares of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used It is One Dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division street, New York city. Book for 10 three cent stamps. 200 pages full of pictures. 1-34

NEW FIRM!
New Store!---New Goods!
AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, June 7, 1862—tf.

S. ROYER HAMILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, near the Court House, in the room recently occupied by Jos. Kemp, Esq. June 7, 1862—tf.

$150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE having removed to their new warerooms,

No. 478 BROADWAY,

are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

7 Octave Rosewood Piano,

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

$150 CASH,

WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

Rich moulding cases,

$175 to $200,

all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE,
478 Broadway, New York.
June 7-3m.

A LOT of sawed Hemlock Railing, for sale at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

A. J. WOLFE,

CABINET-MAKER

AND UNDERTAKER,

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

DR. J. J. LEVI,

of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them

May 8-1—3§.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

BALLOON VIEW OF

JERUSALEM,

Covering a surface of

FORTY-FIVE SQUARE FEET OF CANVAS,

Elegantly Lithographed

AND COLORED.

Particularly adapted to the

SUNDAY-SCHOOL, the

LECTURE-ROOM, the

STUDY, or the

LIBRARY.

ALSO,

Professor Hart's

NEW BOOK,

MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN.

Published and for sale by

J. C. GARRIGUES & CO.,

148 South 4th st., Philada., Pa.

A CHOICE COLLECTION

of the best and most interesting books for Sabbath-schools and Families that has ever been published.

We are prepared to furnish at publishers' prices any of the books of the different Societies of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and to make up *Select Libraries* of the *very best* after a careful examination of a large number from which our selections are made; thus enabling those at a distance to get good books at much less trouble and expense than if they were to send to the different cities to make their purchases.

We shall be very glad to supply Superintendents, Teachers, and all friends who are interested in the Sunday-school cause, with a new Descriptive Catalogue of some of the latest and best books published. The Catalogue will be sent free on application.

Address,

J. C. GARRIGUES & CO.,

Publishers and Booksellers,

1—33—49] 148 South 4th st., Phila., Pa.

A CARD TO YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it shbuld be—soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address, (with return postage,)

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist,
May 24-2m] 831 Broadway, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had of the author, C. A LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid envelope. Address CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq.,

May 24—2m. Greenpoint, Long Island, N Y.

☞ **To Consumptives.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. ED. A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
May 24-2m. New York.

A Small Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale the place on which he resides, on Dry Run, in Juniata township, Blair county, containing 13 acres, with a two-story frame dwelling house, a frame stable, and a log spring house thereon. It is all under good fence, and all cleared except four acres. The grain in the ground will be sold with the property. A good title will be given.

ALSO—All persons are hereby notified not to trust my wife Theresa, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JOHN ENGLE.

Juniata township, May 31-3tpd.

HIDES.

THE highest cash price paid for HIDES at our Tannery, by JOHN HAYS & SONS.
May 3, 1862.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace Newry, Blair county, Pa.

1500 FIRST-RATE JOINT SHINGLES for sale. They are in Altoona. They are worth $10 or $12 per M. Inquire of the Editor.

$30. **Employment!** $100.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. May 17—1 30

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING, PARLOR, AND

COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, April 18, 1862.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the POR TAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT, ROUND, AND BAR IRON, HOOP, OVAL, HALF OVAL, and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

READY-MADE CLOTHING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Louis Goldman

HAS just returned from the city with a large stock of

SPRING CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

All of which he is selling on Allegheny street, opposite the Hollidaysburg Post Office, very low for CASH, cheaper by far than any other Clothing Store in Blair county. Call and see.

Hollidaysburg, April 26.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

At our Warerooms and Manufactory, **No. 87 Bowery & 65 Chrystie St., New York.**

☞ Third Avenue Cars pass our Store.

WE still continue the Wholesale and Retail Furniture Business at the old stand, No. 87 Bowery, where, with our increased facilities for manufacturing, we are enabled to offer inducements to the trade, not to be obtained elsewhere. Our warerooms, No. 87 Bowery, extending two hundred and forty-two feet through to Chrystie street, and six stories in height, form the most spacious as well as the best arranged in the city; and with the increased facilities we possess, are enabled to manufacture at lower rates than any other house in the trade. We would especially invite your attention to our stock, consisting, in part, of

Rosewood, Parlor and Chamber Furniture, In Brocatelle, Delaine and Plush.

Mahogany, Black Walnut, and Imitation Furniture, of every description, Enameled Chamber Furniture, in setts, from $20 to $100.

Sideboards and Extension Tables constantly on hand, and manufactured to order. Fine Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Bedsteads, new patterns; also, a large assortment of Mattresses, consisting of Patent, Spring, Curled Hair, Moss, Whalebone, and Excelsior.

We would also call your attention to our Cane, Wood and Flag Seat Chairs. We shall be able at all times to supply the trade on the most reasonable terms.

WALKER'S PATENT SWING CRADLES.

We are the sole agents for this city of *Tucker's New Style Patent Syring Bed,* the best as well as the cheapest of any in use. Retail price, $2 each.

7,000

have just been ordered by government for hospital use. March 14 -3m

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business,* in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration have been granted to me, on the Estate of John M'Guire, late of Altoona, dec'd, All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will make them known without delay to

CATHARINE M'GUIRE,
Administratrix of Jno. M'Guire, dec'd. Barretstown, Huntingdon county, Penna.
May 31 1862, —7t

THE FARMER.

Setting Sweet Potato Plants.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On page 260, present volume, Scientific American, is an extract from the Ohio Valley Farmer, by M. M. Murray, in which he gives very good directions for the selections of grounds, &c for the cultivation of sweet potatoes. As I am from a potato region, and I have had much experience in planting and raising them, I will add another simple plan for setting out the plants, which may be done at any time your plants—called "slips" down in Dixie—are ready. It is better to prepare your ground immediately before planting; as the freshly prepared ground is much looser, and is therefore, more suitable to receive the plants. Having got the ground together with your plants all ready, no matter how dry the weather, commence about the middle of the afternoon, having tubs or barrels of water conveniently situated, and use about a tea cup full of water to each plant. The ground being loose, the four fingers of the right hand are passed down about their length into the earth and the drill pulled up so as to make a hole large enough for a cup of water. With your left hand carefully set your plant down as it should stand. Now let some person pour on the cup of water, which will cause the fibrous roots to swim and straighten out and stand in their natural position. Now quickly let the dirt in your right hand be conducted around your plant in as loose manner as possible, leaving the top of the plant properly out of the ground. No packing is desirable in this case. By using this method we never have to wait for a suitable season, but get the plants ready as soon as possible. Thus set, they commence growing right along, and live and do better than if planted in any other way, unless it is a very favorable season. Much time is saved, and we have a much larger and more abundant crop. If the water is slightly manured it will still be better.

A. W. TODD.

Louisville, Ky., April 25, 1862.

[*Scientific American.*

Training Tomatoes.

A correspondent writes to the *American Agriculturist*. It is poor policy to set them in rich soil; let it be of just moderate fertility. Give them the warmest part of the garden; small pieces of brush around them until they are eighteen inches high, then drive in notched stakes along side of the rows, say about two feet high, and on those notches lay poles, bean poles will answer, on each of the rows; as soon as the vines are high enough to lay them on the poles, this will expose them to the sun and air and keep the fruit clean. The tomato may be trained also like a grape vine, on a low trellis or sunny wall, the yield of fruit is enormous, and on a warm wall the first frost will do no real injury.

Family Religion.

A private correspondence says very truly:

"The longer I live, the more I am persuaded of the great need of family religion.—There is no SUBSTITUTE for it. It includes about all the religion there is in the world. The family where the alter of prayer is not surrounded as regularly as the dinner table itself, may be reputable enough, but there can be little, if any, spiritual prosperity under such a regimen."

Every day's observation confirms the truth of these remarks. If we should attempt to trace the history of true religion, from Abraham to this day, we should find its progress and permanence identified with the history of the family religion.—Along the line of pious families, runs the stream of piety, and no where else. There are exceptions enough to manifest the divine Sovereignty, but this is the rule. God puts honor on his own primal institution, making it the nursery for the church and for heaven. In the family, too, have been found the strongholds and the hiding places of religion, in days of darkness and persecution. In the mountain fastnesses of Scotland, religion lived in the house of the hardy Highlander, when it had been driven from the palace and wealthy cities. The history of those days, so interesting to the christian, illustrates no truth more impressively than it does the value of family religion. And it is not strange that the power of family religion should be so great. The influences which permanently affect character for good, are not like the thunder storm & the flood, so much as like the dew and the gentle rain, constant and yet hardly noticed. Family religion constitutes the moral atmosphere of home. If it is what it should be, pure and wholesome what should we expect but spiritual health? If impure, what but spiritual death?

If a child hears nothing at home but about plans for getting a living and laying up money, what can be the result but that he should be a covetous, money loving man? If on the other hand, the deeds and the prayers of father and mother, day by day, show that the great end of their lives is to do all the good in the world that they possibly can, and that for this end they use what money they have & to this end consecrate and train their children, must not the child grow up with the conviction that there are higher and nobler ends to live for than this world can present In perfect accordance with the principle here involved, it is that not only the face of piety in children, but the TYPE of their piety depends very much on that of parents. A close fisted, money loving father, even if he may have a spark of grace in his heart, will not have devoted, earnest, large hearted christians in his children—if christians at all; certainly not, unless the mother is very unlike the father in these respects. All such statements have more important bearing, when we remember that the family is the chosen channel of divine influence. The spirit of God works in men to will and to do; but he works in accordance with the laws of free agency, giving efficacy to those means of good, which are in themselves fitted to move and mould and mind and heart.

Nor should we forget that God is a keeper of covenant. That precious promise made to Abraham is valid to-day—"If ye be Christ's then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to his promise." The promise is—"I will be a God to thee and to thy seed after thee." It is a family covenant. If the condition of the covenant are fulfiled on the one side, in the maintenance of consisting family religion, they will not fail on the other, "He is faithful that promised"—*Chris. Herald.*

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. A. B. Clarke, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer-meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ———— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P.M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Council, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clok, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob *M* Cherry, John W. Humes, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
Town Council—A A Smith, Daniel Laughman, John Louden, Jacob Hesser, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
School Directors—Henry C Dern, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, Wm Boyden, James Lowther, N A Beck.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax.
Auditors—John A Nichols, C J Mann, Alex McCormick.
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward, John B Warfel. West Ward, Michael Clabaugh. North Ward, John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward, Wm Rodamer John Hickey. West Ward, Geo W Kessler, John Bowman. North Ward, Robt Green, Alex McCormick.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia	6.50	A. M.
Eastern Way	6.50	"
Pittsburgh	6.50	"
Western Way	6 50	"
Altoona	6.50	"
Bedford	9.00	A. M.
Duncansville	9.00	"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	6.15	P. M.
Harrisburg "	6.15	"
Pittsburgh "	6.15	"
Altoona "	6.15	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia Through	9.00	A M.
Harrisburg "	9 00	"
Pittsburg "	9.00	"
Western Way		"
Altoona		"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	8	P. M.
Eastern Way	8.	P. M.
Altoona		"

Friends & Relatives

OF THE

Brave Soldiers and Sailors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need,

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentary and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however disranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores and Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients n every disorder are affixed to each box. 1—25

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D T. Caldwell, Altoona: R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

A. C. MULLIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. All professional business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Office at the north end of Colonade Row. March 21, 1862.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.

October 25, 1861.

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! A War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS

D. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY.

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR *PRESERVING THE TEETH,*

Purifying the Breath and Mouth AND

Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

Contents,

Dr. HURD'S Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.
Dr. HURD'S Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.
Dr. HURD'S Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.
Dr. HURD'S UNRIVALLED NEURALGIA PLASTER.
Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.
FLOSS SILK for cleaning between the teeth.
TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (E. D.)

Price ONE DOLLAR; or, SIX for $5.

☞ The Dental Treasury makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ Full direction for use is on each article.

The following articles we can send seperately, by mail, viz.:

The Treatise on Preserving Teeth sent, postpaid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The Neuralgia Plaster, for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous headache, and Earache, sent post-paid, on receipt of EIGHTEEN CENTS, or six stamps.

The Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster (large size). for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent, post-paid, on receipt of THIRTY SEVEN CENTS.

Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,

Tribune Buildings, New York.

☞ Dr. Hurd's Mouth wash, tooth powder, and toothache drops cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical stores: If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, one dollar, which contains them.

Now,

ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOOD?

The best evidence that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. Dr. William B. Hurd is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Times* says:—"We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectation with his mouth wash and tooth powder. The great secret of his success rests with the fact that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use."

The well known P. T. Barnum writes:—"I found your Tooth Powder so good that my family have used it all up. We find it the best Powder for the teeth that we ever used. I shall fell obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder contains no acid, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth.—Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder are the best preparations in the world for curing bad breath and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of diseased bleeding gums, sore mouth, canker, etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person haivng

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth.

Dr. Hurd's toothache drops cure toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and Mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum, you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs often originate in Neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth*, and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For Earache and Nervous headache, apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious, and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to the happiness of those using them, and they want them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Preparations on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plaster, and not a few enclosing 37 cents for the mouth wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies.—*Who will supply them?*

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families.—The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with Circulars. ☞ Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide as its flood. Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,

Tribune Buildings, New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to J. W. Griffith, President Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe, & Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., New York, etc., etc. 1—20.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the hysicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. Kollock, Chemist,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 28, 1862-1y.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1–25

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa., Oct. 18, '61

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

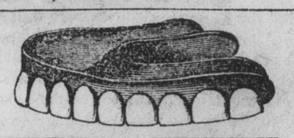
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.



TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel. Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15. 1861.

BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by

J. M. ALBRIGHT,

Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.

Oct. 23 '61-tf

A COOKING STOVE FOR SALE FOR TRADE.

Inquire at this office.

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H. KEATLEY

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

J. H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

References:

Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna. James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Centre Co Penna.

J. M. COOPER. S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

JAS. M. COOPER & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO.)

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov 1, 1861.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., (Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)

Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO., (Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)

Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.

Nov. 22, 1861.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills Call on the Editor.

DARLING'S

LIVER REGULATOR,

AND

LIFE BITTERS,

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, all bilious complaints—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by those remidies.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR removes the morbid and billious deposits from the stomache and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior family medicine, much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

Read the following Testimony:

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street New York writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with Piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR and LIFE BITTERS, and now consider myself entirely cured.'

Hon. John A. Cross writes: "Brooklyn, March 15, 1860.—In the Spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of DARLING'S LINER REGULATOR. It broke up my cold and fever at once Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860.—I had difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, and LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Teflow, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y., writes: "Feb. 29, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes, "February 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS, and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th Street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: August 5, 1860—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a FAMILY MEDICINE. When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, rake no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or remidies will be sent according to your directions by mial or express, post paid.

Address, DAN'L. S. DARLING, 120 Nassau St., New York.

Put up in 50 cents and $1 Bottles each.

Jan. 3, 1862.—6m.

SIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor,

In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

'One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Feb. 21, 1862.–tf.

THE WHIG

Is published every Saturday morning at one dollar and fifty cents per annum payable in advance; one dollar and seventy-five cents if not paid within six months, and two dollars if not until the termination of the year.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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